CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

REV. ELISHA CUSHMAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. "WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES." TERMS—$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Report of the Board:—Concluded.

The amount received into the Treasury of the parent Society, during the past year, is $4,086 07; the amount expended, $5,022 90, making an excess of expenditures above the receipts of $936 83. The amount expended by the several Branches is $1,978 45, making the whole amount expended, $7001 35; being $2,389 27 less than the amount expended last year.

Notwithstanding this diminution in the amount of expenditures, the amount expended for the support of beneficiaries is only $500 20 less than the amount expended last year. The number of beneficiaries is less, as above stated, by 16. This decrease of the number of the beneficiaries is owing to the fortunate circumstance, that an unusually large number have completed, during the past year, their course of education. The number dismissed, is about twice as large as in any former year.

We have been thus minute in these statements, that it may be perceived by the Society, that the Board have not only gone to the full extent of their means, but to the utmost extremity of an allowable presumption. They have exceeded their income for the two years last past, by nearly one fifth of the whole amount, which leaves them now in debt, $1703 63.

During the past year, the Society has had no one exclusively devoted to its interests. It was announced in the last annual Report, that the Financial Secretary had resigned his office, and had returned to the pastoral relation. The Corresponding Secretary has devoted so much attention to the financial concerns of the Society, as his other engagements would allow. This deficiency of labor is the less to be regretted, from the probability, that if more had been bestowed, the result, owing to the extraordinary posture of affairs, would have been about the same. The time, however, has now arrived, when the amount of labor demanded is very great. Hence the Board have requested the Corresponding Secretary to give his whole attention to the interest of the Society. Many of the resources of the Society, in the course of the last two years, have been cut off. Numerous individuals, who were accustomed to give liberally, have lost all they possessed. Hence, some new medium of support must be instituted, to supply the deficiency thus occasioned.

The Branches have continued their progress as in former years, though in some instances with diminished resources. It became the duty of the parent Society, at the commencement of the year, to apprize the Branches, that it might not be in their power to receive, as heretofore, all whom they might find it convenient to recommend.—We were compelled to this course, by the numerous engagements then upon us, and by the certain prospect of diminished resources. This restriction has been found to be an inconvenience, and it is hoped that it may hereafter be removed.

The Maine Branch reports thirteen beneficiaries, and $250 08 expended. New-Hampshire, nineteen beneficiaries, $864 99; Vermont, nineteen beneficiaries, and $346 26 expended.* Connecticut eight beneficiaries, and $398 81 expended; Rhode Island eight beneficiaries, and $464 57 expended. Total 67 beneficiaries, and $1,978 45 expended.

At a late meeting of the Board, the following was added to the by-laws: "It shall be the privilege of any donor to have passed to the credit of any former beneficiary any amount contributed by him, not exceeding the whole amount of the liabilities of said former beneficiary, at any time within five years after the same shall have been paid into the treasury of this Society, by signifying the same to the Corresponding Secretary in writing."

The Board have a growing confidence in the general principles on which the affairs of this Society are conducted. They nevertheless make it their study to adapt them, by new modifications, to every exigency that may arise; and to accommodate them even to the views and wishes of the patrons and friends of the Society, so far as may comport with their views of right doing. Some have expressed a desire that the grants to the young men might be wholly a gratuity; while others, and it is believed, a vast majority, decidedly prefer the system which the Society has adopted. By this provision, the contributions of any individual may be bestowed gratuitously on any young man whom he may choose to select.

In conclusion, the Board have but a few words to express. They deem it unnecessary to go into any argument, at this time, to show the importance of the labors of this Society. Suffice it to say, that their confidence in it, as an appointed means of evangelizing the world, remains undiminished, while their conviction of its adaptedness to the wants of our own denomination, is strengthened by every year's experience.

The Baptist denomination have become a numerous people; they are dispersed over this wide-spread country, in its length and breadth. The character of our ministry, in former generations, was admirably adapted to the wants of the people—adapted to move onward with the tide of population into the wilderness; they were men of excellent natural endowments, men of piety, and were evidently called of God to the work of the ministry; men whom God raised up to meet the exigencies of their own times. They went forth in the name of the Lord, into all the land, and "preached the gospel to every creature;" and in every place where Providence permitted, they established churches; so that the number of our churches now exceeds *seven thousand*, and the number of our communicants, *five hundred thousand*.

In later times, a new order of things has arisen. In regions which were once but a thinly inhabited wilderness, are now seen cities, towns and villages, teeming with a population already far advanced in the arts and refinements of civilized life. Now, it is but natural to suppose, that this new state of things should require a ministry of a somewhat different order; that a people thus refined should demand that their spiritual teachers, in the degree of their attainments should be superior to themselves; and such is the fact.—There is a most urgent demand for men to take the oversight of churches at those points where society has become the farthest advanced; and unless a well-educated ministry be provided for our churches in these places, the denomination must retire from the city and the town. Opportunities for usefulness, in such places as we have now described, are multiplying in a degree quite beyond the ratio of the increase of competent men; and it should be remembered that these opportunities are to increase with the increase of our population. Of the three thousand of our churches now destitute of pastors, many of them, though now, it may be, in the wilderness itself, will soon find themselves in the midst of the city and the town; and if furnished with a competent ministry, so soon as their wants shall demand, will present a fine opportunity for usefulness. There should also be an increase of missionaries among the heathen. Those we have are being removed by the hand of death, with a degree of rapidity that admonishes us to be diligent in seeking to augment this class of laborers. We need also a more competent supply of teachers in our seminaries of learning. All these deficiencies, the labors of this Society are fitted to supply. Shall we not, then, do with our might what our hand findeth to do?

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. THRESHER, *Cor. Sec'y.*

* No return was obtained from this Branch, consequently its statements are as last reported.

From the Christian Watchman.

TYNDALE—THE POPE—THE PLOUGH-BOY—AND THE KING OF ENGLAND'S EYES.

In the last excellent No. of the Christian Review, is an article on 'The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By William Tyndale, the Martyr. The original edition, 1526, being the first vernacular translation from the Greek. With a Memoir of his Life and Writings,' &c. By J. P. Dabney. Our Reviewers say, that this reprint of Tyndale's New Testament will be welcomed by the biblical student. Our object is, to give the following extracts from the Review:—

Tyndale was of a noble family, and was born at Nibley, Gloucestershire, England, about the year 1477. He was educated at Oxford, and was ordained as a Catholic priest, in 1502. He became a truly pious man, and imbibed the principles of the Reformation. He soon attracted the attention and incurred the displeasure of the Catholic clergy. One of them told him, one day, 'We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's.' Tyndale's indignation was roused by this impious declaration, and he replied, 'I defy the Pope and all his laws, and if God give me life, ere many years, the ploughboy shall know more of the Scriptures than you do.'

In pursuance of this resolution, he translated the New Testament into English, from the Greek, the version of Wickliffe, in 1530, having been made from the Vulgate. He was, however, forced, by persecution, to leave England. He went to Germany, in 1523, where Luther encouraged him to proceed in his design. In 1525, or 1526, he printed the first edition at Worms or Wittemberg. Two copies only of this edition are known to exist. One of them, the best and most complete, is in the library of the Baptist Seminary at Bristol (Eng.) having been bequeathed to it by Dr. Gifford, the librarian of the British Museum. From this latter copy, this new edition was printed.

Great efforts were made in England to prevent the circulation of Tyndale's Testament. The Bishop of London interdicted the sale and reading of it in his diocese, and he sent a sum of money to Germany, to purchase all the copies which could be found. Tyndale himself sold the books to the bishop's agent, and employed the money in preparing a more correct edition. The books were publicly burnt in England, but in vain; for they increased rapidly in number, were widely circulated, and eagerly read.

Tyndale continued his labors, at Antwerp, and elsewhere, on the continent. He published new editions of his Testament, translated a great part, if not the whole, of the Old Testament, and wrote a number of books in defence of his principles.—His popish enemies in England succeeded at length in arresting him. He was seized, by their emissaries, in Holland, and after an imprisonment of nearly two years, he was strangled, and his body burned at the stake, at Vilvoored, near Brussels, in September, 1536. His last words were, 'Lord, open the king of England's eyes!' The biographer adds:

'It rests on very tangible evidence, that his voice was hardly hushed in death, before his last prayer was answered. The king's vision became so clear, as to issue an injunction, ordering that the Bible should be placed in every church, for the free use of the people. In this year (1536,) were published seven or eight editions of the New Testament in English.'

The whole Bible, in English, was printed for the first time, in 1535, by Miles Coverdale. A part of it was the work of Tyndale. This venerable reformer and martyr deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance. His Testament is the best monument.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN MISSIONS.

According to the preceding statements, the Board have missionary establishments connected with twelve Indian tribes, at 15 stations, exclusive of out-stations, occupied by 34 missionaries and assistants, of whom 12 are preachers, together with 7 native preachers, and 2 native assistants, and embracing 8 churches—containing in all 592 members, of whom 125 were baptized the past year. Most of these additions were made to the Cherokee churches. In one mission the Creek, the operations of the Board were, for a time, almost at a stand, in consequence of the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Rollin, the protracted illness and other severe aflictions of the native preacher, Mr. Davis, and the general prevalence of disorder and vice occasioned by the Creek imigration. Among four other tribes, the Ottawas and Putawatomies, in their new locations, and the Otoes, and Omahas, the missionaries have but lately begun their labors; and, aside from the embarrassments generally attendant on incipient measures among the Indians, have not had sufficient time to realize the anticipated fruits.—At some of the high stations it is highly desirable to increase the missionary force, and were suitable men and means at the disposal of the Board, they would be put into requisition without delay. In no part of their labors do the board cherish a sincerer interest, or expend a greater proportion of wakeful solicitude, than in promoting the civilization and salvation of the North American Indians. They regret that no more general concern has appeared to be felt among the churches on their behalf. They are also apprehensive that correct views are not entertained by all, in regard to the requisite qualifications for the able discharge of missionary duties at Indian stations. For aught that has come to the knowledge of the Board, there is no less demand for high attainments in piety and intelligence, in the Indian service, than elsewhere, as well as for a generous sympathy in the sufferings, which it generally involves, of those who engage in it.

In the West Indies.

HAYTI.

Mr. Monroe visited the United States in the former part of the last year, but resumed his labors at Port au Prince, June 25. In November, himself and family having suffered much from sickness, and the prospects of the mission affording little encouragement, he requested leave of the Board to retire from the service, which was granted. On the 7th of January, Mrs. Monroe died, and soon after the operations of the mission were suspended. Mr. Monroe returned to this country in March.

The condition of Hayti, and the promise it holds out, of a liberal return to missionary labor, are regarded with undiminished interest. Still, in the present destitution of pecuniary means, the Board deem it expedient to direct their attention primarily to the support of stations whose claims are more imperative.

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Paris.—Rev. D. Newton Sheldon, Mrs. Sheldon.

Douay.—Rev. Erastus Willard, Mrs. Willard. M. *J. B. Pruvots*, native preacher.

Bertry.—Rev. Louis Dusart, native preacher. Five out-stations.

Lannoy, } associate stations.—Rev. Joseph
Baisieux, } Thieffry, native preacher.

Orchies.—M. *Alexis Montel*, native preacher.

Villequier.—M. *J. B. Cretin*, native preacher.

Messrs. *Jean Nicolas Froment*,—— *Arpin*, of Caulery, and —— *Michel*, colporteurs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmarth, on account of their continued ill health, and with the advice of the Board, returned to this country Sept. 15. The health of Mr. W. has since improved, but it is still uncertain whether it will ever be so re-established as to allow him to resume his labors in the mission.

Mr. Sheldon having been unable to obtain the aid of a competent native preacher at Paris, did not judge it expedient to open a chapel the past year; in which result, the Board concurred, especially as the prospect of obtaining an English congregation was also unpromising. Religious services have been maintained at his private residence, opened to all who were inclined to attend; but the number ordinarily present has been small. An interesting bible class, on Friday evenings, has been commenced since the opening of the present year.

At Douay, beside the services on the Sabbath, one in English and another in French,—a Wednesday evening meeting in French, has been sustained by Mr. Pruvots, except during the summer. During the last two months of the year, the English assembly was more numerous and attentive than formerly. The attendance at the French service was somewhat less than at the English, and more fluctuating. Four persons have been baptized, one a young man by the name of Foulboeuf, formerly principal of a school at Lille, and now under the instruction of Mr. Willard, with the design of entering the service of the Board; a second, Mr. Froment, appointed colporteur about the beginning of October; the third, a young man from Cambray; and the fourth, a young English lady.

In addition to the charge of the Sabbath congregations, Mr. Willard has had several young men under his care, engaged in studies preparatory to the ministry, or other evangelical labors, and has occasionally visited other congregations and churches, particularly at Villequier, (formerly Genlis,) and its neighborhood. A general visitation of the churches was made, also, by Mr. Sheldon, in October.

The state of the Bertry church has not varied essentially since our last Report, but the field of labor has become more extensive. There are now five out-stations—Reumont, Walincourt, Malincourt, Estournel, and Ligny—at each of which Mr. Dusart has a small assembly, and, at several of them, some church members. These he visits at short intervals, preaching regularly six times a week. The brethren are reported to be "more fixed and stable, and the opposers much moderated."

"Mr. Thieffry has continued to labor, during the year, with the churches of Lannoy and Baisieux. In the former place, there has been little change. At the latter, the spiritual condition of the members has of late improved. One has been added by baptism. The brethren have also erected and finished a very neat chapel, which was opened in September last." In October, the churches were visited by Messrs. Sheldon and Willard, who were cordially received. About 50 were present at the Sabbath services in Baisieux. Of the pastor, Mr. Thieffry, Mr. Sheldon writes: "The performances of this brother in the pulpit, his appearance and conduct in his family, and all my intercourse with him, served to heighten the favorable opinion respecting his piety and good sense, which I formed when I first made his acquaintance, eighteen months ago. I believe him to be a truly amiable, modest, humble, and judicious man. He wants nothing but a course of careful mental training, to render him a valuable and acceptable preacher for such a place as Paris."

The church at Orchies has been somewhat diminished by the employing of several of its members as colporteurs, and by the death of one person. Mr. Montel, the assistant at this station, continues to hold meetings here and at other places, as heretofore, but will be assigned some other post, whenever a suitable opportunity shall present.

At Villequier, (or Genlis,) and some neighboring villages, where Mr. Willard made a visit in July, of a very interesting character—eleven individuals having been found, who "were without other guide than the Word and Spirit, yet living Christians"—it was proposed that they should be formed into a church, and placed under the care of a pastor. Accordingly, in the following month a church was organized by Mr. Dusart, consisting of seven, three of whom he baptized; and soon after, Mr. Cretin, previously a student at Douay, was placed over them. The church have a neat and convenient chapel, 24 ft. by 18, built by one of their number, Mr. Hersigny, at his sole expense; and measures have been taken to obtain permission to open it, though hitherto without success. "In that region," says Mr. Willard, "is a fine field for the exercise of christian activity.—Cretin can visit all the villages I have named;" (alluding to Manicamp, Lafere, Flavy le Martel, Renonsart, &c.) "He can buy a colporteur's license, or patent, and can sell bibles and testaments, and distribute tracts, and preach the gospel, as he finds occasion; and he will find no time to rest.—Mr. Hersigny will supply his place at Genlis, (Villequier,) when he is in the neighboring villages; and again, when Cretin is at Genlis, Mr. Hersigny will go to the villages around. The only difficulty, of any magnitude, at present, is the opposition at Genlis, which, from the character and influence of the opposers, threatens a serious hindrance to the opening of the chapel in that place." We regret to add, that the opposition does not appear to be simply of a local character. Serious embarrassments threaten the mission at large, in consequence of governmental restrictions on religious worship, as also in regard to distributing bibles and tracts, and establishing schools, &c. There has been, however, a recent decision of the Royal Court of Orleans, in favor of religious liberty.

Some attention has been given by the Board to the subject of a system of colportage in France. The operations of the mission have been conducted, from the first, with a special view to the raising up of competent native instrumentalities, whether in the Gospel ministry or in more private capacities. The number of native preachers being wholly inadequate to supply the destitution already laid open to the missionaries, the colporting system, in addition to its intrinsic merits, is commended to us by the necessities of the case. The Board have accordingly authorized the mission to employ colporteurs in distributing bibles and tracts, and imparting private religious instruction. Three are already engaged in the work. "The first, Jean Nicolas Froment, of Parfondevalle, department of Aisne, commenced the beginning of October. He is 35 years of age, an active courageous man, and has formerly *colported*, to a considerable extent, on his own account. From his journal it appears that he has sold a good number of bibles and testaments, has read and explained the Scriptures to many people who before never heard them, and excited in many, it is to be hoped, a desire to become acquainted with the word of life." "In this region (Parfondevalle,") Mr. Willard remarks, "lying partly in the *department d'Aisnes*, and partly in the *department des Ardennes*, there is a good field for colporting. 8 or 10 villages there, have been yet unvisited,—and such fields are always most promising. For when Catholics first become convinced of the error of their system, they are ready, if converted, to embrace the whole truth."

"Colporteur, Mr. Michel, is a member of the Lannoy church, aged 59 years. He commenced the 1st of November. He is a man of deep piety, much experience, and capable even of preaching. He not only sells the Scriptures, but expounds the word, and enforces obedience to its precepts. Few colporteurs, probably, could be found in the kingdom, better qualified to dispose of the scriptures to advantage."

The third, Arpin, is engaged conditionally, and labors but half the time.

The following general view of the mission is given by Mr. Willard, under date of Dec. 25. "It appears, on the whole, that the cause of truth has not lost ground. Though additions to the church have been few; yet it is to be presumed that there has been a gradual advancement in knowledge, and a consequent confirming and establishment of the members; in some instances this is known to be the case. Also, the influence of those singular heretics, the Irvingites, has been in several instances greatly diminished, and in others perfectly counteracted, the past year, by an overruling Providence,—sometimes, through the gradual, noiseless operation of reason and truth, and again through the folly and presumption of their prophets, and angels. The obstacles which remain, however, in the way of the progress of the truth, are by no means few or trifling. They are of such a character, too, in many instances, that human courage, effort, and perseverance, are unavailing to their removal. Our hope must be in God alone. To Him we would look. And we request our brethren at home, not to grow weary in their intercessions with their Heavenly Father, in behalf of this enterprize." The Convention are also referred to Mr. Sheldon's letter of Feb. 5, 1838, and Mr. Willard's of Feb. 23, herewith submitted.

Having stated so fully the progress and circumstances of this mission, but little needs to be added as to the policy to be pursued, in regard to its extension or retrenchment. It is believed that, if the mission is to be conducted efficiently, the number of American laborers must be enlarged. "Our labor," says Mr. Willard, "is not in a concentrated position. The little Baptist churches are quite remote from each other, and much time is necessarily required to visit them; and visiting frequently is necessary. If an associate were here, one of us could be constantly *en route*, &c." Justice requires us to add, that, considering what force has been in the field, and in what circumstances they have operated, all has been wrought that could have been reasonably expected. On the other hand, the funds at the disposal of the Board are exceedingly low, and the alternative may shortly be, either to contract our operations in France, or, what the Board cannot consent to do, appropriate to their support contributions for missions to the heathen. The subject is submitted to the special consideration of the Convention.

GERMANY.

Hamburg.—Rev. J. G. Oncken, native preacher. Mr. C. F. Lange, and others, native assistants.

Berlin, } associate stations.
Oldenburg, }

The intelligence from this mission continues to be of a highly interesting character. A large place of public worship has been procured, and the congregation has increased very considerably. In addition to the stated services in German, two are regularly held on the Sabbath in English.—Much missionary work is also performed in the city. 20 brethren of the church are engaged in the distribution of tracts and scriptures. 100,000 copies of tracts were circulated the last year, 24,000 of which were on temperance. The shipping in the harbor are frequently visited, and tracts given to seamen of various nations. Neighboring villages share in the distribution. 50 families at Eppendorf were supplied by Mr. Oncken in August, and 2000 tracts were distributed by Mr. Lange during a tour in Hanover.

The church has had an accession of 18 by baptism, and one has been restored. 5 have been excluded for holding false doctrines. The present number of members is about 56. Considerable uneasiness has been occasioned in the church, by an attempt to induce the civil authorities to suppress their meetings. A bitter hostility has been exhibited by some individuals, arising even to abuse and violence. "On the other hand," says Mr. Oncken, Oct. 13, "the gracious Saviour has given many proofs, that his presence and blessing are still accompanying my feeble labors. The late disturbance, though for a time it exposed us to much that is not pleasant to flesh and blood, as some of us were even molested in the public streets, has, so far, tended only to the furtherance of the gospel. It has brought many persons to our meetings, who otherwise might never have come. Our place of worship has been some evenings crowded. The word has been blessed to some, and five or six individuals have again come forward, and declared themselves ready to follow Christ."

The influence of the mission has extended to other places: In *April*, at the request of several individuals, Mr. O. visited Berlin, and conducted religious meetings for several weeks in that capital, with very gratifying success, notwithstanding a severe attack of illness. The result was the constitution of a church of Christ on the 13th of May. The number of original members was but 6, but are said to be "exceedingly happy" in their new relation to the Lord and one another.—One of them "has exercised his gifts to the edification of the church," and has been recommended to the patronage of the Board.

A third church of Christ was constituted September 10, at Oldenburg, where 4 persons were baptized the previous year. On the last occasion, Mr. O. administered the ordinance of baptism to 12, and another was baptized by Mr. Weichardt, who was chosen pastor of the church. The church numbers 13. "They will probably meet with much opposition," Mr. O. writes, "as severe prohibitions against their assembling together, have already been enacted. But the Lord Jesus lives to protect his own people, and will not suffer them to be tempted, above what he will enable them to bear."

A few days subsequent to the constitution of this church, Mr. Oncken baptized three men at Jever. "All these dear brethren," he adds, "demand our particular intercession at the throne of grace They have to contend with many difficulties, are surrounded on all sides by opposing elements, will sooner or later, if they adhere to the word and ordinances of Christ, have to suffer persecution."

GREECE.

Patras.—Rev. Cephas Pasco, Mrs. Pasco, Rev. Horace T. Love, Mrs. Love.

Soon after the arrival of the missionaries at Patras, they presented to the executive government of Achaia, two petitions, one for leave to distribute copies of the Modern Greek scriptures, and the other for an authorization to "exercise the teacher's profession." To the first of these, they received an immediate answer in the affirmative, specifying however, in regard to the New Testament, the London translation of 1835 and 6, and more particularly the two editions, copies of which had been submitted with the petition. The reply to the second was delayed, in order, as was said, to consult the general Government at Athens. A school was ultimately opened, under the care of Mrs. Pasco and Mrs. Love, which shortly numbered 16 scholars. Applications continuing to be made, more than 40 were received, before the close of the first term, and the school was divided into two departments, one of which was placed under the care of one of the missionaries. Many others have applied for admission, but have necessarily been refused. Nearly one half of the pupils belong to the English department. A Sabbath school was opened in June, comprising from ten to twenty scholars, who commit to memory, each from 5 to 50 verses of the New Testament weekly.

In regard to the preaching of the gospel in Greece, the missionaries apprehend no serious hindrances, at least with respect to one class of the people, but their spiritual apathy. At the same time, the need of faithful missionary labor is most manifest. "In conversation with the more enlightened, on the subject of heartfelt religion," Mr. Love writes, "it is frequently asserted that the great mass of the people are destitute of the piety which will take them to heaven; but while this is asserted, they seem to be alike insensible of their own condition, and that of all around them. The gloomy stillness of moral death reigns every where around us."

The missionaries have proposed the establishment of a new station, at Salonica, in Turkey, the ancient Thessalonica, about 200 miles north of Athens. It contains a large Greek population, occupying one section of the city, and is on two sides lined with villages, whose entire population is Greek. An earnest application for a school has been made by an aged teacher from Missolonghi. Numerous other places, both in Greece and Turkey, have been named by the missionaries, inhabited each by many thousand Greeks, where stations might be formed with encouraging prospects, were the Board, in view of their limited means and the claims of the heathen world, at liberty to extend their operations among this people. Some reinforcement of the mission, however, is exceedingly desirable.

From the Christian Watchman.

PROFESSION OF RELIGION IN CHILDHOOD.

Many persons have been of opinion that it is hazardous to the cause of Christ, for those who indulge hopes in very early life, to make a public profession of religion. They think that children of eight, ten, or twelve years of age, are incapable of appreciating the importance of the subject; and therefore in greater danger of bringing a reproach upon the holy name whereby they are called. But, upon thorough investigation, it doubtless would be evident that as large a proportion of such *hold out to the end;* and as clearly demonstrate the reality of the *change*, which, when children, they hoped the Holy Spirit wrought in their hearts, as do any other class of professors.

The writer well recollects hearing the late venerable Elder Caleb Blood, "whose praise was in all our churches," relate some circumstances which are calculated to sustain us in the hope that many, though perhaps not all of those who at the present day, are coming out on the Lord's side, while yet in their childhood, will prove to be sound in the faith, and useful in the church, particularly to one another.

In a church, of which he was the faithful and successful pastor, *eight* of the members were children, two or three of whom were his own. Between these lambs of the flock, there subsisted a delightful union. They held prayer and conference meetings among themselves, and exercised a christian watch-care over each other; kindly admonishing when it became needful, and rejoicing in the spiritual comforts that were afforded to any of their number.

Things went on harmoniously for a considerable time. At length, however, it was apparent that there was trouble in the little camp. Their countenances were downcast, and their friends could not help fearing that serious difficulties might ensue. Still, as they evidently loved each other, and had hitherto managed with so much christian simplicity, it was not thought best to interfere, until there should no longer be reason to hope that they would come to a private settlement. After some time, the prospect appearing dubious, it was judged by the older members that if a favorable termination did not speedily take place, the honor of the cause demanded that the church should call for an explanation at a meeting of the whole body. A meeting was appointed; and the members assembled. It was proposed that the juveniles should retire into an adjoining room, and once more endeavor to come to a reconciliation, while the seniors remained to conduct some other exercises. They did so; but they tarried long! There was a trembling lest, after all, the aggrievances must be made a subject of church discipline. While every mind was in suspense between hope and fear, the door opened. The little group entered with placid faces, which clearly indicated that the spirit of peace had prevailed. Harmony was restored, and the anxious pastor, the parents and the church, were spared the pain of disciplining those emphatically, *child-like* members.

Was not the conduct of those dear children, a touching example to professors of every age? Happy would it be for churches and individuals, if all their troubles and animosities were so prudently and satisfactorily adjusted. One point is worthy of particular notice, viz.—They did not blazon the matter abroad; and make known their trials to every body excepting the very one immediately concerned, as is sometimes the case with those from whom we reasonably expect better things.

Our blessed Lord charged Peter to feed not his sheep only, but, said he, "*feed my lambs.*" How striking this tenderness of the "good Shepherd!" How fully does it prove that he watches over and sustains them. And while it is indeed the duty of the church to be exceedingly careful and guarded respecting the admission of persons, (and older ones too,) let them not be so fastidious as to keep out, unnecessarily, those whom the Saviour has called by his grace, and for whom he shows such tokens of his love.

At the time that Elder B., related the above to the writer, the children alluded to, had arrived at mature age; and had been enabled to adorn their profession. Some, if not all of them, have left the church militant, and are gone with himself, to the church above.

From the Christian Observer.

The Scripture saith, 'Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.' We see, by this text, what an accursed thing sin is, which brings with it, as its unfailing consequence, the wrath of God, endless misery, a death that never dies. The law of God is not to be blamed for condemning those who transgress it; nor the justice of God to be censured for exacting the penalty of our transgression. Our misery is to be charged to ourselves alone, to our corrupt natures and sinful lives. We ourselves cherish in our hearts those evil affections which prey on our vitals, and at last destroy us. As God is a holy God, he hates all sin; and as he is a just God, he will assuredly punish it. Such, indeed, is his abhorrence of it, that when his own Son became our surety, and took upon him the load of our sins, his heavenly Father loaded him with sorrows, filled his soul with agony and darkness, nailed him to the cross, and there exacted from him the penalty of our guilt, to the utmost demand of offended justice. It was sin which converted the glorious angels of light into ministers of darkness, and drove them forever from the presence of God, into the abyss of hell. It is sin which feeds those unquenchable flames to which they are now forever doomed. It was sin which stripped man of his innocence, turned him out of paradise, and which, if not repented of and forsaken, will certainly fix his future lot in the same place of torment. Therefore, as we love our own souls, let us hate and abandon every evil way. The curse of God is inseparably affixed to sin, and must cleave to us, if we cherish it in our hearts, or practice it in our lives.

If such be the consequences of transgression, how desperate is the folly of those who "make a mock at sin," and regard the commission of it as a matter of trivial concern! Shall we regard that as of small moment, which is big with everlasting damnation? Let us but seriously reflect with what a tremendous curse every sin is loaded, and we shall be more fearful to touch or approach it than to encounter death in its most dreadful forms. Let us not be induced by the madness and folly of those around us, to consider any sin small. The least we can commit, is still a transgression of the law of God, and exposes us to his displeasure. All sin, whether in the eye of the world it be great or small, is hateful to God and destructive to the soul. Let us, therefore, shun it in all its kinds and degrees, as the worst of evils, as the only bane of our peace.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

NO. 1.

Mr. Editor: The constant changing or removal of ministers from one parish or church to another, demands some inquiry into the cause; especially as this difficulty is annually increasing, and it subjects the minister of Christ to great and needless expense, for which he seldom has any remuneration. Dr. Franklin justly says:

"Three removes are as bad as a fire."

Those who have been subjected to frequent removals, have found the maxim true. And those who have not, can easily by a little reflection, see it so evident as to require no further proof.

If, as is sometimes the case, the church supply the means of removal, the evil is not lessened, because it takes so much out of the Lord's treasury that otherwise might be appropriated to send the Gospel to the destitute or to the heathen.

These things ought not so to be. It is an evil, an alarming and growing evil, that ought to be remedied. There are several causes which go to promote this state of things, but the first and principal cause, in my humble opinion, exists in the church & people, & it arises almost entirely from a want of that *respect* and *deference* which the Word of God requires or manifests as due to the minister and his office.

The name of minister, or God's ambassador, was once respected; and was mentioned by the church with emotions of the tenderest regard. But the *Romish hierarchy* have so long perverted and violated every gospel requisite to the office of minister of Christ, that Protestants have gone on to the other extreme, and now consider their minister as a mere matter of convenience; not only as the *servant* of the church, but the *slave, bound slave* of the church. He must go when and where he is told by the church and society—must come and do this or that, when they speak the word. He must obey, too, with or without reward, as best suits the convenience or will of the commanders. If he does not instantly obey in all things, surmises and whisperings are circulated, that "he will not quite do for our minister, and we had better call a meeting and dismiss him."*

Far be it from me to assign a standing for the ministers of Christ, that the Gospel does not require. No one can doubt but the present standard in the minds of the people *may be* too low; if so, it ought to be elevated to its proper place, especially if its depression is the cause of evil to the churches and pastors. While it will be no part or design of the writer to encourage pride or ostentation in the breast of any of God's ambassadors, he will endeavor to prove that they have a standing in the Bible which few or none of them now enjoy.

As the Gospel introduces a new dispensation from the laws, manners, and customs of the Jews, I need not dwell long on the Old Testament; but would merely state that from Melchizedec, the first minister in that book, to John the Baptist, the first Gospel minister; they all, and always had a standing in the community, pre-eminently venerated, esteemed, and respected.

1. Melchizedec, which signifies ***King of Peace***, was so highly honored by righteous Abraham, the father of the faithful, that he paid to him a tenth of all he possessed, and when Abraham, that great and good man, was blessed by Melchizedec, Paul says, Heb. vii. 10—"Without contradiction the less is blessed of the better;" and in the 4th verse, he exhorts "now to consider *how great* this man was."

2. Aaron, which signifies a *mountain of peace*, the first Jewish high priest, an eminent type of Christ, was *consecrated and anointed*,—bore the names of the tribes of Israel on his breastplate—was clothed with curious garments for a glory and beauty, (Ex. 23—2,) burnt incense every morning—went into the holiest of all, (Heb. 9—3) once a year, and was greatly honored by the people.

3. Samuel was vastly more honored and respected than Saul, the king of the people.

4. Nathan, (the Prophet) made David tremble, though a king on his throne.

But I wish to confine this subject to *ministers* exclusively, and here it is necessary to make a few remarks on the word *minister*, in order to the right understanding of the subject.

It is first used in Exodus xxiv.—13, Moses and his *minister*, Joshua (Hebrew *Meshawreth*, Greek of the Septuagint, *parastekos.*) That is Joshua *his aid*, or one who stood by him. It does not mean servant, as our translation has made the same word in Num. 11—28. This word, either in Hebrew or Greek, I do not find applied to any individual in the Bible but to Joshua.

In 1 Kings, x—5, and 2 Chron. ix.—4, we have another word for *ministers*, used both in the Old and New Testament. "And the meat of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the attendance of his ministers, Leitourgon. This word is compounded, and means only public ministers—he who discharges a public office. The same word is used in Ezra, vii. 24, where the Jews were commanded (through respect for their office) not to impose *toll* upon their ministers, *(Leitourgous.)* This respect for the Lord's ambassadors, was handed down to the 19th century, when the Vandal spirit of *levelling* every good thing to the earth, and as much as possible to debase the office of minister of the gospel arose, and toll and taxation were imposed without respect or mercy. Our Saviour proved that they were *free*, but rather than to give offence, he caused the fish to bring the tax. But to pass on with the subject, David, in Ps. 103, says: "bless the Lord all ye his hosts, ye *ministers* of his *(Leitourgous)* that do his pleasure; and again, Ps. 104—4. He maketh his angels spirits, and his *ministers (Leitourgous)* a flaming fire." (I use the Greek instead of the Hebrew, because it is familiar to more of your readers.) The same passage is quoted by Paul in Heb. 1—7, and he uses the same *Leitourgous.*

But it is evident from Isa. lxi—6, that *ministers* under the gospel dispensation were to stand in a more exalted situation than the *priests* occupied in the Mosaic economy. "Ye shall be named the *priests* of the Lord—men shall call you the *ministers* [Leitourgoi] of our God: ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their glory shall ye boast yourselves."

This is prophetic of Gospel days, and a subject of rejoicing that *Jewish priests* should at a future day, be exalted to *ministers* of God to the Gentiles. A different word is commonly used in the New Testament for minister, though Paul says of himself, Rom. xv.—16, That I should be *(Leitourgos)* the minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles. Heb. 8—2, Christ is called *(Leitourgos)* the minister of the Sanctuary. In both cases, the same word (public officer) is used as in the Old Testament. I find no instance in the bible where this word is ever translated *servant*, except in II. Kings, vi. 15. "And when the servant of the man of God," that is, his *public officer*, as it means in every other instance. In the 12th verse of the same chapter, *servants* of the King of Syria, is mentioned, and the word is *Paidoon*, a word which is usually translated servants, and never applied to ministers of the gospel; and this latter word shows conclusively that the former intended an individual in a different capacity from that of servant.

But it will here be objected by those who have not examined the subject, that Christ taught differently. "When they, his disciples, reasoned among themselves who should be the greatest," Math. xx. 26 and 27, Mark x. 43, 44. I answer that Christ's seeming reproof is very different from what is generally imagined and different from what I believed until recently investigating this subject. He says, whosoever will be great among you, let him be your *minister, (Diakonos)* your public officer; and whosoever will be *first, chief;* [mark the difference] let *him* be your *servant (Doulos.)*

But as we have here different words both for minister and servant, and the word *Diokonos* is the principal word for *minister* as well as deacon, in the New Testament, I must reserve this part for another week; and will here add a hope that the topic may be eventually so improved by the blessing of God, as in some measure at least to remove the impression that ministers of Christ are mere slaves, and tools, and dupes, that may be trampled upon and abused with impunity. For instance, if they leave their church and society a few days to visit a friend, and perhaps are near the grave, on their return, they may not find their society have held a meeting and dismissed them without the least notice or intimation, or even *suspicion* on their part. This is by no means an uncommon transaction with pious and valuable ministers, but it is a course of conduct so reprehensible that scarcely a man living would adopt it towards a hired farmer or mechanic, nay, to a hired slave. Scarcely any thing is more common than for an ignorant hearer that is perhaps scarcely acquainted with the first principles of truth and righteousness, to attack his minister as soon as he leaves the pulpit, and treat him very disrespectfully, for sentiments previously advanced in the firmness, of his heart, and for the best good of his hearers.

Allow me to mention one more specimen, for my brethren there is utterly a fault somewhere. I am acquainted with a lovely minister of the gospel—one much esteemed and beloved by all his ministering brethren, who stated that his people while building a new meeting house, never consulted him a word on the subject. He supposed when they built *the pulpit*, they would at least request his opinion respecting the height, &c., but not a syllable until it was finished, and when it was suggested by some members, the reply was, "we built the house and the *pulpit* for *ourselves, and not for the minister*, &c.

This is much worse than "a *leveling* spirit;" it is downright *vassalage*. And this spirit is increasing and prevailing in every denomination of protestants, to an alarming degree. It is this spirit that induces hearers to be more or less dissatisfied with every minister of Christ. It creates a constant restlessness for change, and the minister must be bandied about "from Dan to Beersheba," with his poor family. He is not only made to suffer in a pecuniary point of view, though already poor, but such conduct and treatment from his people, with whom he endeavored to discharge the duties of a good minister of Jesus Christ, are calculated to make him lose all confidence in the human family. I need only ask, who can be happy in the employ of any man in whom he has no confidence?

I am, as ever,
Affectionately Yours.
AMICUS.

*The writer of this article wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he himself is no sufferer on these points, nor has he any fears with regard to himself in these respects, as those who know him and his signature, are aware. And he therefore can the more cheerfully and freely unite in behalf of his ministering brethren, and the churches generally, without any personalities whatever.

For the Christian Secretary.

TRACT NO. 1.

"*Pure religion, and undefiled before God.*"

God is holy; he requires purity of principle and practice. Our religion may please men, while it may so offend the eye of Jehovah, that he will exclude us from his presence and glory! Purity implies true faith, an upright heart, a sincere love for God, his precepts and ordinances. To be undefiled, we must wear the garments of righteousness unspotted from the world, i. e. the erroneous sentiment, spirit and conduct of a polished world.

The truly pious are born of God, have the moral image of their divine father; his spirit dwells in them, instructs, sanctifies, and comforts their souls. They love the Bible, the holy, unadulterated word of grace and truth; they desire not, and dare not abate, omit, alter, or neglect one jot or tittle of God's word or will; they rely upon it as the charter of their salvation.

This religion is a vital principle in their souls, holding converse with God; exemplified by a practical reverence for, and obedience to, all his commandments. Such characters personify the pure religion of Christ. Such, and only such, shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven, of immortality, and glory.

Blessed Redeemer! oh, give me pure and undefiled religion, to know thee on earth, and enjoy thee in Heaven. DISCIPLE.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JUNE 22, 1838.

We have been favored with the twenty-second Annual Report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. It is a matter of deep and overflowing gratitude to God, that the establishment of this Institution, in addition to all the happy influence it has exerted within itself, has called forth to public knowledge the vast number of this unhappy class of our fellow beings, who, in the midst of light, are in moral darkness respecting eternal things, and has led the way to the excitement of that philanthropy which has provided the means of relief.

The blessing of God which has so signally crowned the Institution in our city, is, of itself, enough to demand our deep interest in its prosperity, and our prayers and influence in its behalf.

RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body held its thirteenth anniversary with the Fist Baptist Church in Providence, April, 11, 1838. Rev. J. C. Welsh, President. Rev. T. B. Ripley, Secretary. Dea. V. J. Bates, Treasurer. Their Report gives a cheering account of the state of the churches. During the past year many of them have enjoyed the special visitations of the Holy Spirit. To the churches which the Convention has assisted, more than one hundred and twenty members have been added. We are pleased to find that resolves were passed to sustain Home and Foreign Missions; and that brethren Wayland, Hague, and Welsh, were appointed a committee, to raise funds to replenish the treasury of the Foreign Board.

The subject of the communication by "Amicus," in another column, is taken up in a somewhat novel manner, as the writer himself, in a private note observes. We know not but some may feel a little startled at first, lest the minister of the gospel should be placed on too high a grade. But as our correspondent proposes to furnish several numbers, we hope that any strictures which may be made, may be withheld until he has gone through with his subject. Perhaps, in the end, all will be satisfied, and edified by his production.

A FEW HINTS TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In all God's works there is a beautiful symmetry. This truth is apparent as well in the moral as in the natural world. It is seen in all the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel. In the ordinance of the Lord's Supper is exhibited a lively representation of the sufferings and death of our glorious Redeemer. "*As oft as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come.*"

In the ordinance of Baptism, when the believer goes down into the water and is buried under the wave, and is raised up again agreeably to the divine example and command, there is exhibited a lively representation of the resurrection of Jesus Christ our Redeemer, combined with a public declaration of the believer's faith in the Redeemer's resurrection, and his faith in his own resurrection from the dead by virtue of his union to Christ.

"He died for our offences, and rose again for our justification."

Query. Does that portion of the professed Christian church who only attend to the ordinance of the supper, present that beautiful symmetry in the ordinances of the Gospel which was intended? *Do they not continually exhibit a Saviour dead, and leave him in the grave perpetually under the power of death?*

Would any one learn from the ordinance of the Supper alone, to appreciate the song of the angels in Bethlehem? Is it "glad tidings of great joy," to learn *only*, that Jesus died for our offences, while there is no exhibition "that he rose from the dead according to the scriptures" for our justification?

But the gospel view of the subject presents a most perfect symmetry.

The Baptized church exhibits in the Holy Supper, a Saviour dying for our offences,—and in their Baptism, a Saviour rising from the dead.

"Let us then, hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering."

We worship a Saviour "who was dead and is alive, and lives forever more." and as the doctrine of the Resurrection of Christ is the grand pillar of the Gospel edifice, do not those greatly err, who teach men to break this plain command of Christ to be baptized? Do they not virtually endorse the testimony of the infidel Jews who say that Jesus did not rise from the dead? Baptism is an emblematical burial and resurrection, and to talk about the mode of baptism, is the same thing as to talk about the mode of a burial and resurrection—rantism is altogether another thing.

R.

DEAR BROTHER CUSHMAN:—As you had not the privilege of attending the meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, which took place last week in the city of New London, I propose to furnish you with a brief sketch of its proceedings. The Convention was called to order on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the presiding officer of the past year. A goodly number of delegates were in attendance, from the various churches. Brethren from abroad were invited to take seats in the Convention. Among those who accepted the invitation were Br. Howard Malcom, and Father Bennet, both connected with the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, Brother Thresher, Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, Father Maclay, Agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, Brother Rockwell, Agent of the New England Sunday School Union, and Brother Murphy, Agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The presence of so many well known and respected brethren from abroad was highly gratifying to the members of the Convention, and tended much to give life and impulse to the proceedings. The following persons, were chosen as officers of the Convention, for the ensuing year. Brother John Cookson, President, Brethren Wooster, and Turnbull, Secretaries, and Brother Gilbert, Treasurer. The Report of the Board of Managers of the Domestic Mission Department was then read. From this it appeared that the Board had done as much for the benefit of the feeble churches as the limited nature of the funds would admit. Several small churches have been assisted to maintain the preaching of the Gospel among them, in consequence of which pastors have been settled, and one or two put in a condition to sustain the Gospel by their own unaided efforts. It is matter of deep regret that so small an amount is raised for this important object. It is entirely inadequate to the wants of the churches, and must be deemed strikingly disproportionate to the amounts contributed for distant and Foreign objects. Instead of having three or four hundred dollars for this purpose, we ought to have a thousand—a liberality which would soon be repaid in the increase of our denomination throughout the State. The Report ended with a kind and earnest recommendation of the Christian Secretary to the patronage of the Convention. Committees were then appointed upon Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Home Missions, Temperance, and Periodicals. These reported at a subsequent stage of the business of the Convention. As they will be printed in the minutes, I shall not attempt to give them from recollection.—The Report on Foreign Missions was ably sustained by Brethren Malcom and Bennet, on Wednesday evening, which was devoted exclusively to them. A large congregation attended, and were at once edified and delighted by the interesting statements and appeals made by our brethren. Father Bennet is a man of considerable natural eloquence, with great pathos and energy of manner. He is known to be a *whole hearted* friend of the Saviour, and being old and well *tried* in the cause of Missions, his address was fitted to make a deep impression. Brother Malcom was peculiarly happy and impressive in his statements and arguments, which while they were entirely free from oratorical effort, and were intended to be perfectly *plain* and *unimpassioned*, were yet so true to nature and to fact that they will not soon be forgotten. He gave a rapid sketch of the wide and interesting field occupied by the Baptist Missionaries; pointed out the necessity not only of retaining those on the ground, but of greatly multiplying their number; proved that the income of the Board was by no means adequate to meet their expenditure, and concluded by calling upon the friends of Foreign Missions to double their efforts and their contributions. He showed most conclusively that a hundred thousand dollars must be raised during the ensuing year to maintain the Missions in their present state, which is just *twice* as much as we have ever raised for Foreign Missions. Br. Malcom paid a noble tribute to the purity and self-denial of our Missionaries. He also eulogised the Missionaries' wives as being at once devout and discreet, self-denying and useful. After our brethren had concluded, it was proposed by some friends to raise a contribution on the spot for the benefit of the Missions, which was accordingly done. The contribution amounted to eighty dollars.

The sermon before the Convention was preached on Tuesday evening by Brother B. Cook, Jr. from the text: "Contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." He pointed out some of the constituent elements of "the faith" and urged the importance of contending for it, from a variety of important considerations.

The Education Department of the Convention was attended to on Wednesday forenoon with much interest. The report read by Brother Wooster, was an interesting document. It was sustained by Brethren Thresher, Bennet, Ketcham and others. Father Bennet's address produced a very visible effect. He told the audience that he knew the value of education, just as a poor man knows the value of money,—from the want of it. Yet he had tried to educate himself, and in a measure to keep up with the onward movement of the age. He compared education to the increased facilities of travelling in the present day, such as rail roads, steamboats, &c. which with an expedition unknown to our fathers, transported men

and merchandize to the remotest quarters of the country. Knowledge was to be acquired and communicated, and education societies, colleges and theological institutions were the great channels through which this was to be done. He made a most touching allusion to the fact that he could see only one or *two* aged men in the whole of that convention, of those whom he had seen there in his younger years, and appealed to his hearers with respect to the necessity of filling up the ranks of the deceased by promoting the objects of the education society.

The business of the Sabbath School cause, the Bible cause, and the cause of Tracts, were attended to in their places. Interesting statements and appeals were made upon these subjects by Brethren Rockwell, Maclay and others, who were listened to with much interest by the Convention.

After the business of the various departments just named was attended to, the Reports of the committees on *Temperance*, Home Missions, and Periodicals, were read, and resolutions passed in favor of these various objects. The temperance resolutions were "*teetotal.*" Those with regard to periodicals gave a prominent place to the CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, commending it warmly to the support of the Convention, making honorable mention of the labors of its Editor, and pledging to him their prayers, their sympathies and their aid.

A preamble and resolutions were then introduced condemning Slavery as a moral evil, and appealing to our Southern brethren as to the duty of ridding themselves of it by all christian means. A friendly and animated discussion then ensued, in which were elicited a few sparks of fire, but which were not sufficient to set us in a blaze. It was upon the whole deemed best not to act upon the subject as a Convention, but to adjourn for a few moments, and decide the matter simply as a company of citizens and christians. This was accordingly done, and the preamble and resolutions were passed by an almost unanimous vote. The Convention then resumed its business, and after attending to some matters of smaller importance adjourned to meet in the city of New Haven on the second Tuesday in June, 1839.

Upon the whole this has been one of the most effective and delightful meetings which the Convention has ever enjoyed. And we can only hope that the churches will act out the christian spirit which pervaded the whole Convention, and the noble and generous resolutions which it passed. SCOTUS.

We publish the following document, at the request of a large meeting of Baptist brethren by whom it was adopted. We deem it inexpedient to occupy our columns with discussions on the subject, our paper being designed at first, more for a medium of intelligence through the State. As it is our object therefore to diffuse intelligence, we presume all our brethren will wish to know what a large number convened, have transacted. We insert the article therefore for their information.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—The following preamble and resolution were introduced into the late Convention at New London, and as some who were in favor of them doubted the expediency of acting upon them in the capacity of a Convention, that body adjourned that an opportunity might be afforded for taking an expression of opinion upon them, in an assembly of citizens. The Rev. F. Darrow was called to the chair, and H. Wooster, appointed Secretary.

Upon motion, the preamble and resolution were adopted.

Whereas the system of American Slavery is a violation of the rights of man, inasmuch as by the relation itself, (as constituted and defined by slave law) the victim is refused to be reckoned among sentient beings, and as a mere chattel is turned over to the personal and irresponsible despotism of the owner,—and whereas licentiousness—the sundering of the ties of consanguinity—the brutal infliction of punishment—the withholding of instruction—the light of the Gospel—the enshrouding of the mind in moral darkness—and the degradation, and the destruction of the immortal soul, are but the legitimate results of the relation itself,—and,

Whereas this relation is tolerated to a great extent in the Christian church, and while whatever personal kindness christian masters may exercise towards their slaves—yet by the maintenance of the relation itself, they are nourishing the root from which grow the evils, which cluster around this dreadful system,—therefore,

Resolved, That as we feel for suffering humanity—as we value the souls of men,—as we hate sin in its most odious and destructive form—as we desire the purity of the church of our Lord Jesus Christ—as we feel our hearts drawn out to the perishing *heathen of every clime*,—as we desire the missionary character of the church to be free from reproach,—and as we desire the smiles of him whose favor is life, and whose frown is blasting to the brightest prospects of any enterprize, we would entreat, *earnestly and affectionately* entreat our brethren who are personally holding slaves to purify themselves from this evil, and those churches of Christ in which this unholy merchandize is found, to put away this evil thing from among them, and we also entreat them to be assured that we thus remonstrate in the spirit of christian love, and in obedience to the command, "suffer not sin upon thy brother."

Voted, That the Secretary request the insertion of the above preamble and resolution, in the *Christian Secretary*.

H. WOOSTER, *Sec'y*.

Deep River, June 16, 1838.

For the Christian Secretary.

DIED, the 4th inst., after an illness of about 4 days, Mrs. Chloe, widow of the late Deacon James Winchell, of North East, Dutchess Co. N. Y. in the 75th year of her age.

Such was the prostrating nature of her fatal sickness, both in body and mind, that but little transpired indicating the state of her feelings. Such, however, was the uniform piety of a long life of discipleship to Jesus Christ; such the exemplariness of her whole conduct in her family, in society, and in the Church of God, that no doubt disturbs the feelings of those who knew her, of her removal to the world of blessedness. To the Baptist Church in this place, of which she was a member for nearly fifty years—and especially to the female part of the Church, the loss will be long and deeply felt. She was ever ready, as was her venerated companion, to every good word and work. And of few can it with more truth or propriety be said that, "They were both righteous before God, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." J. W.

North East, June, 1838.

Rev. J. Aldrich has resigned the pastoral care of the Baptist church in Worcester, and has received the appointment of Secretary of the New England Sabbath School Union.

THE SPREAD OF THE BIBLE.—The cash receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the last year, were nearly $500,000. The number of Bibles distributed in that time, 590,390. The whole number which have been distributed since the formation of that Society, 10,888,048.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On the morning of the 16th instant, about 3 o'clock, the new and elegant Steamboat Washington, on Lake Erie, took fire off Silver Creek, and burnt to the water's edge, with the loss of a great number of lives, variously estimated from twenty to sixty. The fire caught near the boiler, and when discovered, had made such progress that it could not be extinguished. The boat was instantly put about for the shore, but in a few moments the wheel ropes were burnt off, and she was thus rendered entirely unmanageable. Had *iron rods* been substituted, as is now most generally done, the loss of life might have been prevented.

The Steamboat North America, which was on her way to Buffalo, and within about three miles of that place, when the light was seen, put about for the scene of the disaster, and arrived only in time to find the burning wreck without a person on board, and the water strewed with baggage and fragments of the wreck. Three small boats which had put off from the shore, with the yawl of the Washington, were the only means by which any of the passengers had escaped. The Steamboat was three or four miles from the shore. The surviving passengers state that no blame whatever can be attached to the captain of the Washington.

WHITE ACQUITTED. The third and last trial of Richard H. White for burning the Treasury buildings at Washington, closed on Thursday last. The verdict of the jury was as follows. "We the jury, find the prisoner, under the plea of limitations, not guilty." He was then discharged. White says that the various trials have cost him over a thousand dollars.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF IOWA.—The President of the United States has appointed *Henry Atkinson*, of North Carolina, to be Governor, and *Wm. B. Conway*, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary, of the Territory of Iowa, from and after the 3d day of July next.

THE FRONTIER.—The disturbances on the Canada frontier still continue, and great excitement exists on both sides the line. It appears that the notorious Bill Johnson, one of the leaders of the Canada refugees has established and fortified himself on "the Thousand Islands," a rocky group in the St Lawrence, his principal rendezvous being within the British territory, from whence he makes predatory excursions upon the Canadian side, attacking vessels, and robbing the inhabitants on shore. He has a gang of about a thousand men under his command, chiefly British subjec s, and is well provided with light boats, which he can navigate among the islands, where larger vessels cannot follow him. He has issued his proclamation, declaring that the steamboat Sir Robert Peel was destroyed by men under his command, who were principally British subjects, and that his object is "the independence of Canada."

The Toronto Patriot of the 12th, says, "Another division of the pirates is at work on Lake Erie, where a schooner laden with merchandize belonging to Mr. Chrysler, of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch announcing this new outrage, arrived last night, but nothing more than the bare fact transpired."

A great deal of jealousy seems to exist on both sides of the line, among the inhabitants, and Johnson and his gang are not the only ones who are seeking to make difficulty. British officers who were walking peaceably in the streets of Detroit and Buffalo, have been abused and insulted by loafers calling themselves American citizens. We sincerely hope that effectual measures will be taken to put a stop to such outrages, which are calculated and doubtless intended to stir up ill feeling between the two countries.

Several companies of U. S. troops have been detached to the frontier, and Gen. Macomb has gone to take command. A strong force is needed to preserve order in that quarter.

LATE FROM EUROPE. The Steam Ships Great Western and Sirius both arrived at New York this week, the former on the 17th, after a passage of 14 days, the latter on the 18th inst. after a passage of 19 days. The Great Western brought £41,350 in specie. The steam ship British Queen was launched on the 24th ult. Another steam ship, to be called the President, is about to be built.

Business in the manufacturing districts of England, is getting better. Money remains plenty as for months past.

The transport ship Margaret, for Canada, was lost on Cape Clear, on the 25th ult. and out of forty persons on board, all perished but two.

The Irish on the Preston railway have been rioting and several persons killed. A serious riot also occurred near Canterbury; ten rioters shot by the soldiers.

Prince Talleyrand, died at Paris on the 17th ult. in the 84th year of his age.

DREADFUL FAMINE IN INDIA.—The overland despatch from India (via Marsailles) arrived in London, bringing intelligence from Calcutta and Madras to the middle, and from Bombay to the end of March.—The accounts of the progress of the famine in the western provinces are most horrible; the inhabitants of the Agra are compelled to forego their evening drives on account of the intolerable effluvia arising from the dead bodies surrounding the station. A small river, near Cawnpore, is said to be literally choked with the corpses of the multitudes starved to death. A relief fund has been opened in Calcutta, and on the 15th of March the subscriptions amounted to above 40,000 rupees.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA. Graham Town Journals to the 29th March, have been received by the editors of the Commercial. The paper of the 8th of March contains an account of the murder of 270 Dutch emigrants in the vicinity of Port Natal, by Dingan, a Zoola chief. The emigrants had settled in the above place at the invitation of the chief himself, and had before the massacre, been treated by him with every appearance of friendship.

A letter of the 18th from the Zoola country, states that Thomas Halsted, Dingan's interpreter, had been murdered, and express fears that the American missionary, Mr. Lindsley with his family, perished with the Dutch emigrants, at the massacre in the vicinity of Port Natal.

FROM BARBADOES—The decision of the Legislature to dispense with the apprenticeship, and allow the slave population (800,000) to pass to a state of absolute and entire freedom on the first of August, is confirmed, and the whole people are fully content and general joy prevails.

THE CHEROKEES.—Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, a Baptist Minister, *a native Cherokee*, in view of shortly being put under the necessity of leaving the country for the West, requests us to *discontinue* his paper.—We have for several years sent it to him *gratis*. Of it, he thus writes: "I have read your valuable paper with great pleasure. I think every Christian family ought to have a religious paper. Indeed every member of a church ought to have something of the kind to help them *to add* to their faith, knowledge." He further adds "I trust our Christian friends will not forget to pray for us. In the furnace of affliction, the Lord I trust is sustaining us. The Gospel flourishes in the midst of all our troubles. I have just returned from a route by Coosewatta and along the Etawa River: in the course of which, brother Wickliffe and myself had some very precious and interesting meetings; and I had the unspeakable joy to *bury in Baptism* 47 of my nation, 19 males and 28 females. May the glorious time soon come when a Nation shall be born in a day. Amen."—*Christian Index.*

CANADA.—The notorious Bill Johnson has issued a proclamation, announcing that he holds a Commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada, and that he commanded the Expedition which destroyed the Sir Robert Peel—that he is a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, and that the men under his command were all or nearly all English subjects—that his object is the independence of the Canadas.

The Captain Bobadil of the Montreal Herald of Tuesday puts forth the following ridiculous story.

His excellency the Earl of Durham has ordered instructions to be issued, for the present, that the improvements in the houses which he has engaged in town, shall be discontinued. Various rumors are in circulation in consequence, but none that are general, are true. Lord Durham has demanded the delivery to the British authorities of the prisoners concerned in the burning of the Sir Robert Peel, and if not complied with by the American Government, he will take upon himself the responsibility, as he has the power, of declaring war between Great Britain and the U. States, and will proceed at once to England in a ship of war.

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY A BABOON.—Flocks of baboons are known to infest the gardens in the suburbs of Calcutta. A native woman of Soorah left a child, about two months old, on a little bed in her compound, besmeared with oil, (a native practice) and went away for a minute or two. No sooner had she left the place, than a large baboon jumped from a tree close by, and taking the infant in its embrace, ran up the tree again. The cries of the child immediately brought the mother to the spot, with many others. It was plain the child was being well treated by the baboon, for he handled it with much kindness. Some plantains being placed under the tree, the baboon came down and secured the fruit, although the people had hidden themselves. Soon it grew less skeptical, and placing the child on terra firma, ate another plantain. At this moment the people appeared and shouted, thinking to terrify the monkey from his charge; but the animal was not to be so caught.

It seized the child again, and leaped from one tree to another, and so on, pursued by the people, screaming and shouting for a quarter of an hour or more.—The baboon was then observed to leap over a tree without its victim; this was alarming and puzzling, for none could guess what had become of the child, until they heard its cries. It was then found, uninjured, embedded in the rotten trunk of the tree that the baboon was last seen on.

ANOTHER EASTERN STEAMBOAT LOST.—A gentleman from St. John, N. B., states that the Steamboat Gazelle, which plies between Eastport, St. John and Windsor, struck on a ledge of rocks, on Wednesday last, when about thirty miles from St. John, for Windsor, and that the passengers and crew had barely time to save themselves in the small boats, before the Gazelle went down.

SMALL POX.—We understood that the wife and child of the Hon. V. D. Parris, are now sick with the small pox at Buckfield. It is also said that one or more persons have been attacked by the same disease at Turner. It is supposed to have been brought from Portland by Mr. Parris, and it is feared that the disease has been widely disseminated in this county:—*Oxford Democrat.*

DREADFUL.—Mr. Enos Hallowell, while tending a mahogany saw mill in Philadelphia, was on Wednesday accidentally thrown against a circular saw, revolving at the rate of 10,800 feet in a minute, the teeth of which striking his skull, cut it nearly in two. After the wound was dressed, the unfortunate man spoke a few words, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SENTENCE.—Abner Kneeland presented himself at the bar of the Supreme Court yesterday, to receive sentence for blasphemy. He was attended by his wife and family, and a number of female friends. The Bench was full, and, at the direction of Chief Justice Shaw, Mr. Wilde, the Clerk, read the sentence, which was sixty days imprisonment in the common Jail. Mr. Kneeland made no remarks on the sentence, and was immediately removed to prison. *Boston Traveller.*

SUICIDE OF A GAMBLER.—At Augusta, Geo. last week, a man committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left a letter, stating that *gambling* had caused him to destroy his life.

KING OF THE ASHANTEES.—The Ashantee nation allows their sovereign to possess 3,333 wives, this being the precise mystical number upon which the prosperity of his kingdom is supposed to depend.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a young man residing at No. 66 Milk street, a blacksmith by trade, while bathing at East Cambridge, was killed by plunging head foremost into the water where it was shallow. His head struck violently against a rock—when taken out of the water, he was dead.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Arkansas Gazette says that after Wilson the Speaker of the Legislature, was acquitted of the Murder of Maj. Anthony, the Sheriff and a majority of of the Jurors had a grand treating frolic, Wilson himself paying the shot!—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that one day last week seven persons were drowned in a pond in Monmouth. A party of nine went out in a boat to take a sail. By some accident or mismanagement they capsized and seven of them were drowned.—*Kenebec Journal.*

Several cows and oxen have died of hydrophobia at Patterson, N. J. and one man has been bitten.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, relative to the boundary line between the two countries. It was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 10th of May.

We learn from the Providence Courier, that the Post Master General has directed the steam boat mail between New York, Boston, and Providence, to be transported hereafter, via Stonington.

COLD WATER.—Wash your face and hands and rinse your mouth before drinking when you are overheated, and then drink slowly and little.

The accounts from all parts of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, are still most favorable of the prospect of an abundant wheat crop.

The Indian title within the States has now been extinguished, with the exception of that of the Wyandots in Ohio, and the Miamies in Indiana.

A CARD.—Benjamin N. Harris with gratitude acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars from the Ladies of the First Baptist Church and Society in North Stonington, to purchase wearing apparel for himself.

June 12th, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE HAMDEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY, (Mass.) Auxiliary to the A. and F. B. S. will hold its next Annual meeting, at Ireland, West Springfield, on the last Wednesday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HIRAM A. GRAVES, *Secr'y*.

Springfield, June 5, 1838.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, Joseph Coit, Esq., of Ellsworth, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth M. Mygatt, of Hartford.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Edward L Kenyon, to Miss Martha, daughter of Capt. Ashbel Spencer.

In Bristol, on the evening of the 17th inst. by Rev. Orsamus Allen, Mr. John D. Rhodes of Wethersfield, to Miss Anna J. Jerome of the former place.

At Simsbury, Mr. Nathan G. Bidwell, of Bloomfield, to Miss Mary Moore, of S.

At Wilbraham, Mass., by Eld. A. Snell, Mr. Davis Pease, of Monson, to Miss Almira Calkins, of the former place.

At Monson, Mass., by the same, Mr. John Perry, of Woodstock, Conn., to Mrs. Polly Bradway, of Monson. Mr. Wm. P. Chaffee, of Wilbraham, to Miss Martha G. Perrin, of Monson. Mr. A. Pease, to Miss Tirzah Faskit, both of Monson. Mr. Eddy Ormsby of Monson, to Miss Lucetta E. Lull, of Stafford, Conn.

At South Egremont, Mass., on the 14th inst. by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Charles Hudson, of the firm C. & G. Hudson, of Vicksburg, Miss. to Miss Caroline, daughter of John Sanford, Esq. of the former place.

At Barkhamsted, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Lord, Mr. Ansel Viets, of Granby, to Miss Sarah M. Root, of the former place.

At Burlington, by Silas Gridley Esq., Mr. Daniel Bunnel, to Miss Polly Hills, of Bristol.

At Freedom, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Birge, Mr. Lasell Birge, to Miss Eliza Atwood; by the same, Joshua Atwood Esq. to Miss Aurelia Birge.

DIED,

At the Eagle Tavern in this city, on the 16th inst., Mr. Christopher Columbus Boardman, aged 30, merchant, one of the late firm of Haughton, Boardman & Noble, of New York, and formerly of the city of Troy, N. Y. His remains have been taken to Troy for Interment.

In this city, on the 11th ult., Mrs. Hannah Wells, aged 40.

At New Haven, on Monday last, Thomas Hubbard, M. D., aged 63—for many years a distinguished practitioner of Medicine and Surgery in the Medical Institution of Yale College.

At Norwich, on the 31st of May, Mrs. Abby M. aged 33 years, wife of Livingston H. Smith.

At the Louisville Hotel, (Ken.) on the 28th of May, of inflammatory Rheumatism, Mr. James Stanley, Jr. of East-Hartford, aged 23.

DROWNED.—A son of Mr. Lorin King, aged about 11 years, was drowned in the Connecticut, while bathing, on Saturday afternoon last.—*Courant.*

☞A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

"Care ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflict d with the various forms of disease incident to humanity] who have committed th mselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidenc s, that his remedi s have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION?—poisoning all the sources of enjoyment, and leading in many instances to confirmed Hypochondriacism. Long has it b en made the subject of inquiry by medical Authors it remains involv d in much obscurity. JAUNDICE, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, and COLIC, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. DR. EVANS has been singularly successful in the tr atment of the a ove com laints, by remedies drawn from the research s of th most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout th whole family o delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED, and UNPRACTICED in any art save attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign marke s, and compounded on the most scientific princi l s—a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need, will go off rejoicing.

100 Chatham st. New York, May 18, 1838. 6mis9

☞CHILDREN TEETHING.—Children generally suff r much uneasin ss from the cutting of their TEETH. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from th highly irritated and inflam d condition of the parts, therefore the principal indications of cure ar to abate the inflammation, and to soft n, soothe, and r lax the GUMS. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflatulation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions displaying their fatal consequences.—If mothers, n rses, or guardians have their babes tortured with painful or protracted dentition, and this not ce attracts their attention, they should not be d terred from purchasing a bottle of PARIS' cele rat d SOOTHING SYRUP for Ch ldren Teething. The incomparable virtue of which in completely relieving the most distressed cases, [when applied to the infant's gums as directed,] is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions. Sold only at No. 100 Chatham st.

New York, May 18, 1838. 6mis9

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

NOTICE to those who are subscribers for the "CHRISTIAN REVIEW," to this agency, but who have not yet taken it.—

Dea. H. F. Higgins, Ware Village,—at Canfield & Robins' bookstore, Hartford.

Danbury.—Rev. J. G. Collom, Dea. Barnum, Dea. Wildman, Dea. B. Ambler, J. H. Beebe, Lyman Keeler, Oliver Vail, Ira Kellogg, Star Hoyt, Joseph Ambler, Edward Ambler, N. Seeley, jr., Thomas Ambler, Wm. Montgomery, David Gillett, Levi S. Platt, Ephraim Morris, D. H. Ferguson, Noble Lyon, Wm. F. Olmsted, Henry Hervey,—To be had at the store of WM. F. OLMSTED, Danbury.

Waterbury.—Alfred Platt, Rufus Sanford, Ezra Belden, Timothy Porter, Wm. Hasel,—To be had at Canfield & Robins' Hartford.

Rev F. Hawley, Colebrook,—at Canfield & Robins' Hartford.

Bristol.—Dea George Welch, Harvey Case, Geo. Mitchell, Avery Atkins, E. N. Welch, George A. Mitchell, B. F. Hawley, Sherman Johnson, Rev. O. Allen,—To be had at the store of MITCHELL & HINMAN, Bristol.

New-London.—Abraham Gordon, John Congdon, Wm. H. Weaver, Stephen Rogers, Thomas Potter, George Town, John R. Bolles, Wm. P. Benjamin, Isaac Thompson, Charles Hoborn, C. C. Loomis, Peter C. Turner, Jason Beckwith, Isaac Harris, G. W. Rogers,—To be had at the Bookstore of W. & J. BOLLES, New-London.

The *Norwich* subscribers will find their numbers with Rev. RUSSEL JENNINGS.

☞It is particularly desired that the subscribers for this work will call soon for their numbers.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.
180 Main St.

Hartford, June 20. 14

CHEEVER'S

LATIN ACCIDENCE.

An Elementary Grammar for Beginners in the study of the Latin Language; compiled by Ezekiel Cheever, who was seventy years a teacher of Latin; and used in the schools in this country for more than a hundred and fifty years, previous to the close of the last century. Carefully revised, corrected, and stereotyped. Boston, 1838.

This Work has the following recommendation from Hon. Josiah Quincy, L. L. D., President of Harvard University.

MESSRS. WILLARD BADGER AND OTHERS,

GENTLEMEN,—You ask my opinion of Cheever's Accidence, with reference to its republication. I have little acquaintance with the elementary books which have taken its place in our schools, and mean not to be understood as speaking by way of comparison. A work which was used for more than a century, in the schools of New England, as the first elementary book for learners of the Latin language; which held its place, in some of the most eminent of those schools, nearly, if not quite, to the end of the last century; which has passed through, at least, twenty editions in this country; which was the subject of the successive labor and improvement of a man who spent seventy years in the business of instruction, and whose fame is second to that of no schoolmaster New England has ever produced,—requires no additional testimony to its worth or its merits. It is distinguished for simplicity, comprehensiveness, and exactness; and as a primer or first elementary book, I do not believe it is exceeded by any other work, in respect of those important qualities.

Very respectfully, I am Your obedient servant,
JOSIAH QUINCY.

Cambridge, 20th Dec., 1837.

Also, from the following gentlemen:—Benjamin Shurtleff, A. M., M. D.—Hon. Benjamin Abbott, LL. D., Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy.—Hon. John Pickering, LL. D.—Samuel Walker, Esq.—Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D.—Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D. D.—Hon. John Davis, LL. D.—Hon. Benjamin Whitman, A. M.—Rev. Ezra Ripley, D. D.—Rev. Palmer Dyer, A. M.—Hon. Alden Bradford, A. M., S. H. S., formerly a Tutor at Harvard University,—since Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Hon. Nahum Mitchell, A. M. S. H. S.—Hon. George Blake, A. M., A. A. S.

DR. COTTON MATHER, in "An Historical Introduction" to his funeral sermon upon MR. EZEKIEL CHEEVER, after learned remarks on grammarians and schoolmasters, gives the following account of his own revered preceptor:

"We generally concur in acknowledging that New England has never known a better. I am sure I have as much reason to appear for him as ever *Crito* had for his master *Socrates*. The short history of his long usefulness is to be comprised in the ensuing articles.

"He was born in London many years before the birth of New England. It was January 25th, 1614. He arrived in this country in June, 1637, with the rest of those good men, who sought a peaceable secession in an American wilderness, for the pure evangelical and instituted worship of our great Redeemer, to which he kept a strict adherence all his days. He then sojourned first, a little while, part of a year, at Boston: so that at Boston he both commenced and concluded his American race. His holy life was a married life. He died in Boston, August 21st, 1708, in the ninety-fourth year of his age; after he had been a skilful, painful, faithful schoolmaster for seventy years; and had the singular favor of Heaven, that though he had usefully spent his life among *children*, yet he had not become *twice a child*, but held his abilities, with his usefulness, in an unusual degree, to the very last."

In the SERMON, Dr. Mather says, "It was noted, that, when scholars came to be admitted into the *College*, they who came from the *Cheeverian education*, were generally the most unexceptionable. He flourished so long in the great work of bringing our sons to be men, that it gave him an opportunity to send forth many *Bezaleels* and *Aholiabs* for the service of the tabernacle, and men fitted for all good employments. He that was my master seven and thirty years ago, was a master to many of my betters no less than seventy years ago; so long ago, that I must even mention *my father's tutor* for one of them."

"He lived as a *master* the term which has been, for above three thousand years, assigned for the life of man; he continued to the *ninety-fourth* year of his age,—his intellectual force as little abated as his natural."

In a poetical "Essay" on his memory, Dr. M. ascribes the learning of New England to him and to Corlet, another eminent schoolmaster, who taught the grammar school in Cambridge for many years, and who is celebrated in the Magnalia:

"'Tis *Corlet's* pains, and *Cheever's*, we must own,
That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown."

The above work may be had Wholesale and Retail of the subscribers,—Sole agents for Connecticut.

CANFIELD & ROBINS.

June 9, 1838. 13.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber (No. 86 Main street,) has constantly a choice selection of such articles as are usually kept by Apothecaries, suitable for retailing; and will give personal attention to compounding medicine from extemporaneous prescriptions.

W. BODWELL.
A few rods north of the Stone Bridge.

April 20. 5

THE GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

HEREAFTER will be closed from Saturday Evening to Monday Morning. I trust no gentleman will withdraw his patronage in consequence of this notice, as I intend to keep my Room open late on Saturday Evenings. A continuance of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Hair Cutting in style—Razors set and warranted to cut. JOHN A. SPENCER.

May 18. 5w 9.

Young Ladies' Select School.

MISS NANCY ROOT, will commence a School for Young Ladies, in Suffield, in the village near the Conn. Lit. Institution, on Wednesday, the 30th inst.—The School will be open for Young Ladies wishing to study the Languages—Greek, Latin and French, and the higher branches of English,—the Mathematics and Philosophy, Natural, Intellectual and Moral; and also the common English branches.

Miss Root's scholarship in the above named studies is highly respectable; and her experience and success in teaching is such as to render her school very worthy of patronage.

Tuition for English branches, $4 00
" Languages, $5 00 per quar.

Good board, including washing, can be obtained in private families near the school, for two dollars per week. J. S. SHAILOR.

Suffield, May 12, 1838. 9

W. S. CRANE,

DENTIST.

Exchange Buildings, North of State House.

REFERENCES—Messrs. E. & J. Parmleys, J. W. Crane, M. D., J. D. Stout, M. D., E. Bryan, New, York.

March 31st, 1838. tf2

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the district of Suffield, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1838—

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

THIS Court doth direct the administrator on the estate of *George W. Hastings*, late of Suffield in said district deceased, represented to be insolvent to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate to be holden at the Probate office in said district on the 18th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign post in said Suffield, first Society, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford. Certified from Record.

12 LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

POETRY.

From the American Traveller.

STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS.

'We are strangers and pilgrims on the earth.'

Strangers and pilgrims! our home is not here!
Our path must be onward, in hope and with fear:
Clouds rest upon it, and dark is the day,
But *He* who passed through it hath shown us the way!
On the strength of the spirit can fall no blight—
It seeks for its home in glory and light.

Life's early sunshine rose in its power,
Threw its bright light on each passing hour!
We knew not of sorrow! gladness was ours;
Gay as the spring, and fresh as her flowers!
The storm came down, to teach us—from birth
We are strangers and pilgrims; we dwell not on earth.

L. G. P.

SABBATH NOON.

The silentness of night doth brood
O'er this bright summer noon;
And Nature, in her holiest mood,
Doth all things well attune
To joy in the religious dreams
Of green and leafy June.

Far down the glen, in distance gleams
The hamlet's tapering spire,
And glittering in meridial beams,
Its vane is touched with fire,
And hark! how sweet its silvery bell!
And hark! the rustic choir!

The holy sound floats up the dell,
To fill the ravished ear—
And now the glorious anthems swell
Of worshippers sincere—
Of hearts bowed in the dust that shed
Faith's penitential tear.

Dear Lord, thy shadow is forthspread
On all mine eye can see—
And filled, at the pure fountain head
Of deepest piety,
My heart loves all created things,
And travels home to thee.

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1838.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several County Courts in this state, after the rising of this Assembly, shall respectively be held by one Judge residing in the county, who shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties hitherto appertaining to the offices of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of said court, or either of them, except as hereinafter provided, which offices shall thereafter be discontinued and abolished.

SEC. 2. If the office of Judge of the County Court shall be vacant, or the Judge be disabled by sickness, at any time when the General Assembly is not in session, the clerk of said Court, but if there be no clerk able to act, then the Sheriff of such county shall give notice thereof, as occasion may from time to time require, to the Judge of some other County Court in this state, who shall thereupon have power to perform all the duties of Judge in the county where such vacancy or disability has occurred, during the continuance of such vacancy or disability; and whenever the Judge shall be disqualified to sit in a cause pending before said Court, which is not appealable, his place shall be supplied by three Justices of the Peace, selected in the manner prescribed in the thirty ninth section of the act aforesaid; and if such cause shall be appealable, then the plaintiff shall have power to remove it to the next Superior Court, as therein provided; and whenever the Judge shall be disqualified to act in any case, or perform any duty, not appertaining to said County Court, his place shall be supplied by any Judge of Probate residing in the same county, who shall have power to act in such case, and perform such duty.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in all prosecutions under the act entitled 'an act providing for the support of bastard children,' the trial of the question of fact, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, of the charge, shall, at the desire of either party be by Jury.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed annually, by the General Assembly, two Commissioners in each county, who shall, with the Judge of the County Court, in their respective counties, constitute a County Court, for the performance of all the duties, and the exercise of all the powers imposed or conferred on the County Court, by the act entitled 'an act relating to highways and bridges,' by the nineteenth, twenty second, and twenty third sections of the act to which this is in addition—by the eleventh section of the act entitled 'an act relating to Sheriffs'—by the first and sixth sections of the act entitled 'an act for licensing and regulating taverns and suppressing unlicensed houses'—and by an act passed in 1824, entitled 'an act in addition to the act entitled 'an act concerning jails and jailors.' And said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation per day, during the time they are employed in the business aforesaid, that the Associate Judges of the County Court have heretofore received.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHA'S. HAWLEY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1838,
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

An act for the fulfilment of the obligations of this state, imposed by the Constitution of the United States, in regard to persons held to service or labor in one state escaping into another, and to secure the right of trial by jury, in the cases herein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person, legally held to labor or service in any state or territory of the United States, shall escape into this state, the person entitled to the labor or services of such fugitive, or the agent of such person duly authorized by him, upon making the proof of such title, to any court or judge authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus, shall be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to the Sheriff of the county, his deputy, or either constable of the town where such fugitive shall be, commanding him to take the body of such fugitive, and him have before the said judge, or before the County or Superior Court, then in session, or next to be holden in said county, or, if such fugitive be at the time of his arrest residing within the limits of any city, before the City Court, next to be holden or then in session therein, at the discretion of the judge or court issuing such writ, on a day to be therein specified to answer such claim.

SEC. 2. The proof to entitle any person to such writ shall be by affidavit, setting forth minutely and particularly, the ground of such claim to the services of such fugitive, the time of his or her escape, and where he or she then is, or is believed by the affiant to be.

SEC. 3. On return of the writ with the body of the person so claimed as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such court or judge before whom the same is returnable, to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, or if required, to allow a reasonable time to allow further necessary proof, and in such case, to commit the person so claimed and arrested as a fugitive, to the custody of the Sheriff of said county for safe keeping; or to take a bond with sufficient sureties, in such penalty as shall be deemed satisfactory to the person claiming the services of such fugitive, conditioned that he shall appear before such judge or court, at the time and place therein specified, to abide the order and decision of the court or judge having cognizance thereof in relation to such claim.

SEC. 4. The trial of the questions of fact, at issue between the parties, shall at the request of either party be by a jury of twelve men, drawn, impannelled and sworn as in other civil cases pending before said courts respectively, or if such trial be before a judge, in vacation, such judge shall have authority to cause such jury to be drawn from the jury box of any town or towns in the county, and to be summoned and impannelled for the trial of such issue:—*Provided,* that no person shall be qualified to sit as a juror in said case, who believes there is not constitutionally, or legally, a slave in the land.

SEC. 5. If upon the hearing of said parties, such court or judge, or in case of a trial by jury, such jury shall find that the person claiming the services of the person arrested as aforesaid, is not entitled thereto, the person so arrested shall be discharged, and judgment shall thereupon be rendered in his favor against such claimant for such sum in damages, as the Court or Jury trying such issue shall award, together with his costs, and execution shall issue therefor. But if on such hearing said court or jury shall find that the claimant is entitled to the services of such fugitive, the court or judge before whom such hearing shall have been had, shall grant to such claimant a certificate stating that it satisfactorily appears that such fugitive, (who shall be particularly described in such certificate by his name, size and personal appearance) doth owe service, or labor, to the person claiming the same, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she escaped; and thereby allowing such person or his agent named in such certificate to take such fugitive, and convey him or her through and out of this state, towards the place of residence of the person entitled to his or her labor or service, and such fugitive shall thereupon be delivered to such claimant, or his agent duly appointed therefor.

SEC. 6. Such certificate shall authorize the person having the same to remove such fugitive therein named without unnecessary delay through and out of this state, on the direct route to the place of residence of such claimant.

SEC. 7. The fees and expenses incurred in any proceedings herein authorized, shall be paid by the claimant before the rendering of any service for which such fees shall be chargeable.

SEC. 8. No Justice of the Peace or other officer appointed under the authority of this state other than the Courts or Judges authorized to issue writs of habeas corpus shall be authorized to grant any warrant or process for the arrest of any fugitive from labor or service, or any certificate of the title of any claimant to the services of such fugitive; and any Justice of the Peace, or other officer, violating this provision, shall forfeit and pay to the party grieved five hundred dollars, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. No officer, or other person shall take or remove out of this state any other person, under a claim that such person is a fugitive from labor or service under the laws of any other State or Territory, except in pursuance of the provisions in this act contained, on pain of forfeiting five hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person who will sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And if any person shall be arrested or detained as a fugitive from labor as aforesaid contrary to the provisions of this act, such person may by himself or by his next friend apply for and obtain a writ of habeas corpus from any Judge or Court by law authorized to grant the same, to be proceeded with on the return thereof with the body of such person, in the manner herein before provided: *Provided,* that nothing herein shall be construed to extend to any proceedings before any Court, or Magistrate of the United States, or any person acting by the authority of such Court or Magistrate.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHA'S HAWLEY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 1st, 1838.
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

An act abolishing imprisonment for debt, and to repeal an act therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the defendant in any action, founded on contract, who shall have been a resident of this state at least three months preceding, shall be arrested on mesne process, he may require the officers making such arrest, forthwith to take him before a Justice of the Peace for the county in which such arrest shall have been made, who may by law judge between the parties, for the purpose of having administered to him by such Justice, the oath hereinafter mentioned, which oath such Justice, on the application of such defendant, after due inquiry made shall have authority to administer. And thereupon such defendant shall be liberated from arrest on such suit. And the fees of such Justice shall be paid by the officer, and taxed, in the bill of cost, if the plaintiff shall recover in such suit: provided, nevertheless, that such oath shall not be administered in any case, in which the plaintiff or his agent shall have made affidavit before the authority issuing the writ, and which shall have been certified by such authority thereon, that he verily believes that the defendant has assigned, or disposed of, or conceals, or is about to dispose of, any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, or is about to remove from this state, until notice shall have been given to the plaintiff or his attorney, in such suit as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the defendant in any such action, after having given four days previous notice to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, or his or their attorney, if such plaintiff or plaintiffs reside out of this state, on the day of appearance named in the writ, if the same be returnable before a Justice of the Peace, or if before any other Court, at any time during the session of such Court, before final judgment shall be rendered in such action, apply to such Justice or Court to administer to such defendant the oath prescribed in the 14th section of the act entitled 'an act relative to gaols and gaolers, substituting the word 'sued,' for the word imprisoned in the form of oath prescribed in said section. And thereupon if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, such Court may, after causing the applicant to be examined on the witness's oath, touching his estate or any disposition he may have made thereof, in the same manner as any other witness who may testify on such application, and hearing all other lawful testimony produced by the parties, administer the said oath to such defendant; and execution shall thereupon issue on any judgment which may be recovered against such defendant in such action, against his property only.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That such Court shall have power, if they shall deem it reasonable, on the motion of either party, to adjourn the hearing of such application, as occasion may require. And the plaintiff in such action shall have a right, by himself or his agent, whenever the defendant shall apply for the administration of the poor debtor's oath, as hereinafter provided, to examine him on oath touching his property, or the disposal thereof.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the act entitled 'an act to abolish imprisonment for debt,' passed in 1837, be and the same is hereby repealed.

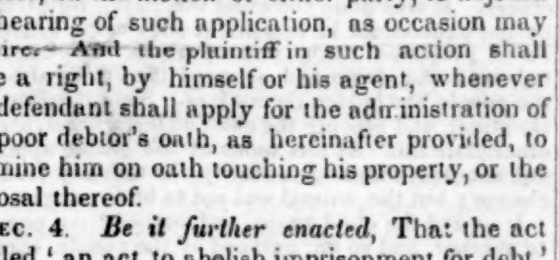
SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any prisoner of the privileges of the oath now provided for poor and imprisoned debtors by the act entitled 'an act concerning gaols and gaolers.'

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to affect in any manner any process issued or to be issued on any cause of action, debt or demand existing on, or before the 4th day of July, 1837. Provided further, that this act shall not take effect until the first day of July next.

WM. W. BOARDMAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHA'S. HAWLEY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 1st, 1838.
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

SPRING FASHION FOR

HATS.



PLAIN Hats for Summer wear, not surpassed for lightness, or durability by any other, and which take the place of Silk Hats wherever they are known.
ALSO, a fine assortment of new and fashionable Hats, adapted to the Spring trade, and which cannot fail to please. All of our own manufacture.
HOADLEY & CHALKER.
No. 2 Pearl st., May 4. 7

BOOK BINDING.

SAMUEL W. SLATER, has taken a room on the corner of Elm and Main street, near the stone bridge, where he intends carrying on the Book Binding business in all its branches. Particular attention given to jobs, and the work executed at short notice.—Persons having charge of Libraries can have their books re-bound on the most reasonable terms. His friends and the public generally are requested to favor him with their jobs. All work done to order.
Work from the country will be faithfully executed.
Hartford May 4, 1838, 7

NEW GOODS,

WILL be received in all next week a large and choice assortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the season. As great care is taken in the selections of Goods my customers, and the public may depend upon all articles proving as recommended.
Silk Goods in every variety of style,
Superior fig'd blue bl'k and colr'd do.
Merino and fig'd Cashmere Shawls,
French and English Prints and Muslins,
Broad Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinets,
Men and Boys summer Fabricks,
100 doz. Hosiery (assortment complete.)
Domestic Goods by the piece at manufacturers prices. (Sales for cash, and the prices to comport with the times.)
JOHN WING.
Store North Wing of Baptist Church, Main street
March 23 4m1

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Farmington, Commissioners on the estate of Samuel Alford, late of Avon, within said district, deceased—represented insolvent—to receive, examine, and adjust the claims of the creditors of said estate, hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment, at the public house of Francis Woodford, on the first Thursday of November, and on the first Thursday of December, 1838, at one o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Six months from the date hereof, are limited and allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims legally attested, to said commissioners, or be debared a recovery.
AMASA WOODFORD, } Comm'rs.
JOHN H. MILLER, }
Avon, June 6th, 1838. 12

WANTED.

AT THIS OFFICE, an apprentice to the Printing business. A steady and industrious boy will find this a good opportunity. Good recommendations will be required.
June 8.

READ
the following interesting and astonishing Facts!!

THE following are amongst upwards of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND CURES performed in ONE YEAR by the use of Dr. W. EVANS' Medicines.
Principal Office is at 100 Chatham street, N. Y. where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter (Post Paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring Medicine and Advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low Spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by Indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called Hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name—Hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in any thing that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness; the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings, and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.—A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by Exercise, Early Hours, Regular Meals, and Pleasant Conversation. The bowels, (if costive,) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know of nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than ☞ Dr. WM. EVANS' APERIENT PILLS—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable CHAMOMILE PILLS,) which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic,) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston,
Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans' Chamomile Pills:
Lowell, Nov. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir—Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully offer mine to the public, in behalf of Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. I have been afflicted for the last ten years, with distress in the head and chest; often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for three or four nights in succession, but have never found relief by any of my friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper; when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this any benefit to yourself, or the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS K. GOODHUE, Central st.

☞ ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms.—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. WM. EVANS' MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the PILLS, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is that those afflicted with the same, or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING.☜—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth st. near Second st., Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. WM. EVANS.

Symptoms.—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Brown procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New Yrrk, ss.
Joseph Browne, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINKING, Com. of Deeds.

☞ REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the LUNGS—cured under the treatment of Dr. WM. EVANS, 100 Chatham street, New York, Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st. Newark, N.J. afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a perfect cure effected, by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York ss.
Benjamin S. Jervis being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public,
93 Nassau street.

☞ Dr. WM. EVANS' OFFICE, No 100 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all times.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF
DR. W. EVANS'
Camomile and Aperient Pills.
NEW YORK—100 Chatham street.
PHILADELPHIA—19 North Eighth street.
BOSTON—36 Cornhill.

☞ This VALUABLE MEDICINE is to be had of the following Agents.
JAMES B. GILMAN, Druggist, No. 201 Main street, Hartford; HUGHES & HALL, Middletown; JOHN A. WEED, Norwalk; DAVID MITCHELL, Church street, New Haven; WM. S WOOD. Stamford; J. W. TAYLOR, Westport; N. S. WORDEN, Bridgeport; IRA N. YALE, Meriden; JOSIAH EDWARDS, Berlin.
May 18. 6m9

NEW BOOKS.

PRIZE essay on Religious Dissensions—their causes and cure—by Rev. Pharcellus Church, author of Philosophy of Benevolence.
Ripley's Notes on the Gospels, 1st. and 2d. vols.
Bronson's examination of "Fowler on Baptism."
Judd's Review of "Stuart on Christian Baptism."
Ripley's Reply to Stuart on Baptism.
Celestial Scenery—by Thomas Dick, L. L. D.
Lockharts Life of W. Scott, 6 vols.
Yankee Notions, with illustrations—by D. C. Johnston.
Also:
A general assortment of School, Theological and Miscellaneous Books.
CANFIELD & ROBINS.
March 23. 1

NEW SPRING GOODS.
JOHN OLMSTED & CO.

Are now opening their full Spring supply of DRY GOODS, purchased during the last three weeks, mostly at Auction, for cash, which will enable them to sell as cheap at least as any other establishment in the city. Among the Goods now opening, are

100 Pieces French Calicoes; Jaconets and Muslins, entire new designs and very handsome spring patterns; mourning and 2d mourning do.
50 pieces rich printed Challys; Mouslin de Lain; Florine Silks; plain and printed mourning Challys; fine Bombazines.
200 pieces figured and plain, jet and blue black, and colored Silks and Rep's., in great variety, probably the best assortment ever offered in this city.
30 Brocha Shawls, in fawn, drab, brown, salmon, black and white centers, some very high cost; Linen Cambric Hdkf's. in plain, printed borders and printed centers; Scarfs, Fancy Hdkf's. and Shawls, in every variety; complete assortment of Lace Goods, Swiss Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, zephyr worsted Cruels, &c.
Also, a full assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets Vestings; a great variety of Goods for Men's and Boy's summer clothing; Italian Cravats, Umbrellas, Waltham and other domestic Cottons; Shirtings, and fine Linens of superior fabric.
In their Carpet Room may be found a large assortment of CARPETINGS, and Carpet Goods of every description, new and elegant patterns, at reduced prices, together with every variety of Furniture Dry Goods and House-Keeping articles, at the lowest prices.
March 23. tf1

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company.
Office north side of State-House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twenty-five years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandize, Furniture, and Personal Property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.
The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.
Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.
The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company.

Eliphalet Terry,	Job Allyn,
S. H. Huntington,	George Putnam,
H. Huntington, Jr.	Junius S. Morgan.
Albert Day.	Ezra White, Jr.
John D. Russ,	

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'ry.
March 23, 1838. tf1

PROTECTION
Insurance Company.
Office south side of State-street, 20 rods East of the State-House, Hartford.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance. It has a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, paid in or amply secured, so that it can at any time be converted into cash and appropriated to the payment of losses; and has the power of increasing its capital to Half a Million of Dollars.
The Company will issue policies on Fire or Marine Risks, on terms as favorable as other Offices.
Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established The Office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE

David F. Robinson,	Hezekiah King,
Wm. W. Ellsworth,	Asahel Saunders,
Henry Hudson,	S B. Grant,
Thomas C. Perkins,	Henry Waterman,
Charles H. Northam,	Joshua P. Burnham,
Ebenezer Flower,	Francis Parsons,
Alexander H. Pomeroy,	Jeremiah Brown,
Philip Ripley,	Lemuel Humphrey,
William Kellogg,	B. W. Green,
James M. Bunce,	George R. Bergh,
Edmund G. Howe,	Chas. H. Brainard,
Thomas Belknap,	Morris Earle.

DAVID F. ROBINSON, Pres't.
JAMES M. GOODWIN, Sec'y.
March 23, 1838. tf1

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated for the purpose of insuring against Loss and Damage by Fire, only.
CAPITAL $200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.
The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.
The office of the company is in the new Ætna Building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE

Thomas K. Brace,	Stephen Spencer,
Thomas Belden,	James Thomas,
Samuel Tudor,	Elisha Peck,
Griffin Stedman,	Daniel Burgess,
Henry Kilbourn,	Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Morgan,	Joseph Church,
Elisha Dodd,	Horatio Alden,
Jesse Savage,	Ebenezer Seeley.
Joseph Pratt.	

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres't.
SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.
☞ The Ætna Company has Agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.
Hartford, March 30, 1838. tf2

J. H. LATHROP & CO. PRINTERS.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the
SECRETARY OFFICE.
THIRD STORY, CORNER OF MAIN AND ASYLUM ST.

BOOKS,	SHOW BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	STAGE BILLS,
CARDS,	CHECKS,
LABELS,	CATALOGUES,
HANDBILLS,	BLANKS, &c. &c.

Will be done to order, at short notice, and on favorable terms.
Hartford, March 23d, 1838.